

*Sir Patrick Walker, F.R.S., Edinb.*—Sir Patrick was a zealous entomologist, and possessed the most extensive entomological collection in Scotland.

*Mr. William Wykes.*

Among the Foreign Members is *Godfrey Reinhold Treviranus, M.D., of Bremen.*—It would be impossible for me to attempt to give even a brief outline of the career of this distinguished anatomist and physiologist, of whom it is perhaps enough to say that he was the intimate friend and fellow-labourer of Tiedemann.

Among the associates are *Mr. Thomas Milne*, who was a zealous practical botanist and a contributor to the 'English Botany'. On his authority the *Cardamine bellidifolia* has been received into the British Flora.

*Nathaniel John Winch, Esq.*—A very zealous British botanist, but his name stands more immediately connected with the Flora of Northumberland and Durham, of which he published, in 1807, the *Botanist's Guide*, in 2 vols., and subsequently an *Essay on the Geographical Distribution of the Plants of those counties*, as well as remarks on their Distribution in connexion with the Geological Structure of the Soil. He was also the author of a paper on the Geology of the Banks of the Tweed, which appeared in the volume of the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of which he was one of the founders and an active member.

At the election which subsequently took place, the Lord Bishop of Norwich was re-elected President; Edward Forster, Esq., Treasurer; Francis Boott, M.D., Secretary; and Mr. Richard Taylor, Under Secretary. The following five gentlemen were elected into the Council in the room of others going out: viz. Arthur Aikin, Esq.; John Jos. Bennett, Esq.; George Bentham, Esq.; the Earl of Derby; and John Guillemard, Esq.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DESCRIPTION OF A THIRD LIVING SPECIES OF THE CRINOIDEA, FORMING THE TYPE OF THE NEW GENUS *HOLOPUS*. BY M. D'ORBIGNY.

This new species was discovered by M. Rang at the Antilles: it is distinguished from all the other genera of the Crinoidea by two distinct characters; first, that which has obtained for it the name of *Holopus*, and which consists in its having the foot entire, not divided, a character possessed by none of the known genera; second, that of also having the foot short, hollow, and serving as a receptacle for the viscera, which is not the case in the other Crinoids, which, on the contrary, have a peculiar dilatation for this purpose si-

tuated at the summit of the foot. M. d'Orbigny gives the following characters to the new genus which he establishes: "Animal fixed to the soil by a root taking the form of the solid bodies to which it is attached; from this root or base proceeds a foot or entire body, short, thick, hollow, containing the viscera, and opening into a mouth, which at the same time performs the functions of the anus, placed at the bottom of an irregular cavity, formed by the union of dense dichotomous arms, which are porous, exteriorly convex, and grooved interiorly, divided into numerous articulations, and longitudinally armed alternately with small conical very compressed branches."—*Annal. Scien. Nat.*, Feb. 1837.

THE GIGANTIC JAPANESE SALAMANDER.

The attention of the continental naturalists appears to have been at length attracted by the fine gigantic salamander, which was discovered in Japan by Dr. Siebold, and which has been lying for several years in the yard of the Leyden Museum. Professor Van der Hoeven has lately given some detail of its anatomy, and has shown that it is as nearly allied in osteological character as it is in external appearance to the American genus *Menopoma* of Harlan, though his detail shows that Prince Charles Bonaparte was quite correct (when he exhibited the drawing of the specimens at the Zoological Society in the latter part of last year) in forming for it a new genus, which he proposed to call *Sieboldia*, after its discoverer. For according to the account of Van der Hoeven it has no lateral opening on the sides of the neck, which is so distinct in the *Menopoma*.—J. E. GRAY.

ZOOTOCA VIVIPARA.

Desmarest, Daudin, and the other French naturalists are quite agreed as to this lizard, which is widely dispersed over Europe, being oviparous; and that the ova are deposited at the foot of walls, &c. exposed to the sun. In Scotland the animal is ovo-viviparous, as I have repeatedly ascertained from the possession of specimens which have bred in my possession in 1827, 1828, and 1829. One of these, caught 19th June 1829, brought forth on the 27th July nine young in all. They were excluded inclosed in membranous sacs. The young were of a blackish brown colour when alive, and very active. For want of proper food they all died within a fortnight. The mother of this brood was fed with flies. After October she only crawled out of her hiding place in mild days and during sunshine. She was still alive at Christmas lying coiled up among the moss in the box in which she was kept. She died however some time during the severity of the winter.—*J. Stork*.